19/Moses & Fong.

Slip Cover Goods

The most seasonable of offers is this one of several thousands of yards of goods suitable for the loose furniture covers, in the short lengths and discontinued patterns, which we have marked at very much below their cost to quickly close them out.

If you wish, we will take your order for cutting the slip covers THAT FIT-a distinguishing feature of the Moses-made

million Corcin			
12 yards 32-in. Cretonne, 1 color Wa	s 75c.	Now 45c.	
1411/2 yards 32-in. Cretonne, 2 colors Wa	s 50c.	Now 35c.	
251/2 yards 32-in. Cretonne, 1 color Wa		Now 25c.	
67 yards 32-in. Cretonne, 8 colors Wa		Now 45c.	
49 yards 50-in. Cretonne, 3 colors Wa		Now 45c.	
1934 yards 72-in. Cretonne, 3 colors Wa		Now 45c.	
65 yards 32-in. Cretonne, 1 color Wa		Now 45c.	
68 yards 32-in. Cretonne, 2 colors Wa		Now 45c.	
		Now 45c.	
40½ yards 32-in. Cretonne, 1 color Wa		1720 EU 2000 F (6000 9000 0	
8¾ yards 32-in. Cretonne, 1 color Wa		Now 25c.	
15% yards 32-in. Cretonne, 1 color Wa		Now 25c.	
20 yards 32-in. Cretonne, 1 color Wa		Now 25c.	
30 yards 32-in. Cretonne, 3 colors Wa		Now 20c.	
78 yards 32-in. Cretonne, 2 colors Wa		Now 25c.	
45 yards 32-in. Cretonne, 5 colors Wa	s 50c.	Now 25c.	
45 yds. 32-in. Swansdown Stripe, 10 colors. Wa	s 50c.	Now 25c.	
154 yds. 32-in. Cotton Damask, 3 patterns. Was	25c.	Now 10c.	
78 yards 32-in. Figured Dimity, 2 colors Wa	s 50c.	Now 35c.	
164 yards 32-in. Figured Dimity, 3 colors. Wa		Now 25c.	
94 yards 32-in. Figured Dimity, 3 colors Wa		Now 25c.	
87 yards 32-in. Figured Dimity, 2 colors Wa		Now 25c.	
65 yards 32-in. Figured Dimity, 1 color Wa		Now 25c.	
130 yards 32-in. Figured Dimity, 1 color Wa		Now 15c.	
31 yards 32-in. Figured Dimity, 3 colors Wa		Now 15c.	
ji janus je in. i iguitu Dinnty, j colois Wa	3 400.	THOW INC.	

137 yards 32-in. Figured Dimity, 12 colors. Was 40c. Now 15c. Suitable for Light Drapery Purposes:

50 yds. 36-in. Imported Silkalene Madras. Was 18c. Now 10c. 385 yds. 50-in. Imported Silkalene Madras. Was 25c. Now 15c. 140 yds. 54-in. Imported Silkalene Madras. Was 30c. Now 15c. 200 yards 30-in. Cotton Crepe............ Was 15c. Now 10c.

Lace curtains properly cleaned and renewed.

Note the newest Wall Paper Window Display.

W. B. MOSES & SONS, F ST., COR. 11TH. Furniture Factory, 12th and Ohio Ave. Storage Warehouse, 22d and M Sts.

WHAT PORTO RICANS WILL PAY.

Rates of Duty on Articles Entering Into Daily Life.

The rates of duty which the Porto Rican

will have to pay upon articles entering into his daily life, if imported from the United

States, is shown by a statement just prepared by the treasury bureau of statistics.

It states in precise terms the actual rate of duty where the Dingley law names a

specific rate per bushel, pound or yard of the article considered, while in cases where

the law makes an "ad valorem" rate of duty, dependent upon the value of the

goods, the price named is estimated at the

free of duty; cotton cloth, unbleached, or

COMMERCE OF PORTO RICO.

Statement of the Customs and Insular

fairs, War Department, has made public the advance sheets of its "monthly bulle-

tin" on the commerce of Porto Rico for

The total value of merchandise imported

the five months ending November 30, 1899.

during the five months named was \$4.221.

851, of which amount imported articles of

food and animals to the value of \$1.410.517

constituted 33 per cent; manufactured ar-

ticles, \$1,744,362, or 42 per cent; articles in

a crude condition, \$148,141, or 3 per cent

luxuries, \$185,332, or 4 per cent; and arti-

cles not classified, \$733,400, or 18 per cent

of the total. Merchandise to the amount of

\$744,865 was admitted free of duty during

Affairs Division The division of customs and insular af-

Bottle of Good Tooth Powder and Tooth Brush ()

Only 25c. A bottle of our own - Tooth Powder-and an excellent brush—for 25c.

WILLIAMS' "EAU DENTINE"

-a delightful dentifrice -- and mouthwash-to clean and preserve the teeth-- make the gums firm and rosy-and give a delicate, () ---- fragrant odor to the breath. Only 20c. bottle.

WILLIAMS' Temple Drug Store, Cor. 9th and F Sts. \\ \(\)

LO'S "BUFFALO" HORNS.

How the Wily Indian Fools the Tenderfoot. From the Anaconda (Mon.) Standard,

free of duty; cotton cloth, unbleached, on one yard, valued at 8c., 3 mills; on one yard, valued at 10c., 4 mills; on one yard, valued at 12c., 6 mills; shirting cloth, on one yard, valued at 12½c., 6 mills; begs for sugar, free of duty; machinery for making and refining sugar, free of duty; wire. Nos. 13-16, per pound, 2 -10 mills; plows, free of duty; nalls, cut, per pound, 9-10 of 1 mill; hoes, free of duty; wire nalls, per pound, 1½ mills; machetes, free of duty; steel bars, per pound, 9-10 of 1 mill; agricultural implements, not machinery The Montana Indian is something of a schemer himself. He comes to town and sometimes walks all over the place with out saving a word to any one. Sometimes he brings in a few sets of polished mount ed cows' horns which he sells for a dollar or two a set. He never frequents saloons. He looks into clothing store windows, but never bucks the slot machines in cigar stores. He frowns as he passes a restaurant, but smiles while walking through the sweet-scented alleys back of cheap board-

In a horse trade he takes the prize if there's one to be taken, for he was never known to get the worst of such a bargain. The reason of this, however, may lie in the fact that he begins the negotiations with nothing to lose and everything to win. However, he has the reputation of a

schemer.
Where his schemes shine brightest is in the sale of polished "buffalo" horns. He sale of polished "buffalo" horns. He saughter house on the south side, and there he secures he "buffalo" horns, all sizes, curves and con on the south side, and there he secures his "buffalo" horns, all sizes, curves and consistencies. He picks out a set of ox horns of symmetrical proportions, scrapes the scales off, and boils the horns in a solution of giverine, wood ashes and water. This treatment softens the horns, so that a case-knife will easily remove all the exterior accumulation. Then fine sandpaper is used to give the first polish, followed by a thorough rubbing with a fiannel cloth slightly saturated with oil. A varnish or shellac is then applied, and the horns are in condition for mounting. Then the work is turned over to the squaw, who does the really artistic work. Red fiannel and braid, beads sometimes, and a strip here and sometimes, and a strip here and of buckskin, a few brass-headed tacks, and the mounted "buffalo" horns are ready for the market.

Mr. Buck comes to town and the tender-

foot asks him where he "ketchem buffalo

"In Yallostone Park," grunts the big "How much?" asks the intending pur-

chaser.
"Thue dolls."
"Too muchee."

"Too muchee."

"No. no; chip; thue dolls, ugh."

The tenderfoot inspects the work and satisfies himself that they are really the horns of an almost extinct species of the majestic western animal, and he hands over the coin and walks away proudly with his prize.

The Indian moves off down the street, turns the first corner and disappears up an alley.

Honest Regrets.

From the Chicago Tribune. "Has the committee asked you to attend that big celebration at Skedunk and make speech?" asked the wife of the public

"Are you going?"
"No. I have sent my regrets."
"How can you conscientiously do that?
You know you haven't any regret what-

of the total. Merchandise to the amount of \$744,805 was admitted free of duty during this period, including dutiable articles to the value of \$89,243 (relief supplies from the United States). The total amount of duty collected was \$53,608.

Exports to the total value of \$1,980,301 left Porto Rico during these five months, of which total, products of agriculture to the value of \$1,636,187 made up 82 per cent; products of manufacture, \$218,549, or 11 per cent; forest products, \$946; mining products, \$12,097, or 1 per cent; and articles not classified, \$112,522, or 6 per cent of the total. The total amount of export duty collected during this period was \$171.

The imports and exports by countries show: Imports from the United States, \$1,-749,819; from Spain, \$869,540; from the united kingdom, \$764,238; from Germany, \$170,237; and from Canada, \$217,406. Exports: To Cuba, \$535,358; to the United States, \$530,693; to France, \$18,816; to Spain, \$274,500; and to Germany, \$122,468.

The total trade with Europe was: Imports, \$2,245,637; exports, \$359,314; with North America, imports, \$1,971,115; exports, \$606,230; with South America, imports, \$4,337; exports, \$583,563.

During this period 1,084 salling vessels, total net tonnage 41,824, and 580 steam vessels, net tonnage 465,378, entered the ports of the Island; and 1,133 salling vessels, net tonnage 41,306, cleared from Porte Rican ports. ever."
"Yes, but I have. I regret sincerely that I can't regret having to stay away," refolned the public man. Haif a century ago the labor cost in the production of 100 gold hunting watch cases turned was \$540. In 1897 it was only \$80.

of Mystic Shrine Week.

of Nobles.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

Three weeks from today the Imperia Council of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine will convene in annua ssion at the Columbia Thester Thousands of nobles belonging to the eighty-one tem ples of the order in the United States and Canada will visit Washington at the same ime to enjoy fraternal exchanges and participate in the great parade which is such in important feature of these annual gatherings. Thousands more who are not af-fliated with the order will also come, drawn by the novel entertainment afforded by the Shriners, the beauty of the national apital, which is at its perfection in May, and the unusually low rates offered by the railroads from all points.

The headquarters of the Imperial Council which consists of the imperial potentate and other officers and the representatives of each temple, will be at the Riggs House and these functionaries will be escorted thence to the Columbia Theater on the morning of Tuesday, May 22, by one of the nost unique processions imaginable. The most unique processions imaginable. The carriages containing the council will be preceded and accompanied by a body of Arab patrols, including those belonging to the various temples included in the order, who will be attired in the fanciful and picturesque garb of the denizens of the desert. A large number of them will be mounted on steeds such as the Arabs are accustomed to use, and it would not be surprising to see the likeness carried out by the presence of camels. The grand marshal, Capt. Allison Nailor, fr., will be mounted and have a staff of mounted aids, who will, however, wear civilian cothes. wever wear civilian cothes.

Formation and Line of March. This parade will form at K and 17th treets at 9 o'clock a.m., and move by way of 17th street, Connecticut avenue and Jackson place to Pennsylvania avenue. Passing through the White House grounds t will be reviewed by President McKinley. who is himself a Mason and a Knight Tem plar, and will then continue the march by the avenue to 15th street and to the avenue again. It will march down that thorough-fare on the south side to the Peace monufare on the south side to the Peace monument and return on the north side to 10th street. The escort will form open lines on 10th street, from the avenue to F street, through which the carriages containing the council will pass and proceed up F street to the Columbia Theater. The procession of Arabs will then move up F street to 15th street, where it will be reviewed by the grand marshal and be disbanded.

Brilliant Spectacle at Night. The parade of the great body of nobles will take place the night of May 22. It is expected that 10,000 or 12,000 Shriners, fez topped and evening-dressed, will participate. Mr. Nailor will also be the grand marshal of this event. The parade will form on K street, with the right resting on 15th, at 7 o'clock sharp, and will move at 7:15 o'clock down 15th street to F street, thence to E street. It will turn down 6th street to Louisiana avewill turn down 6th street to Louisiana avenue and by that and Indiana avenues march to 3d street, and thence move to Pennsylvania avenue, reaching there at 8 o'clock. Simultaneously with its moving up the latter thoroughfare the illumination will commence, and it promises to be the most brilliant and artistic in the history of the capital. The parade will proceed up the avenue to 17th street, passing in review of the Imperial Council, the members of which will occupy a stand to be erected wholesale or average export rates, and while it is thus below the retail price, it states fairly the amount of duty per pound, bushel or yard, which the Porto Rican consumer will pay.

The following are the rates of duty which will be collected under the new law on the more important articles entering Porto Rico from the United States:

Flour, free of duty: corn. 24c. per of which will occupy a stand to be erected at Lafayette Square from the United States:
Flour, free of duty; corn, 2%c. per bushel; bacon, free of duty; cornmeal, 3c. per bushel; rice, free of duty; oatmeal, 1½ mills per pound; oats, 2½c. per bushel; pork, free of duty; dried apples, one pound valued at 6c., 3 mills; codfish, free of duty; brooms, valued at \$1.20 per dozen, on each broom, 6 mills; mutton, free of duty; candles, on one pound valued at 5c., 1½ mills; fresh beef, free of duty; coal, bituminous, per ton, 10c.; coopers' wares and wood, cut, for making casks for sugar or molasses, free of duty; cotton cloth, unbleached, on

The procession will be dismissed at 17th street. From 9 to 10 o'clock a magnificent display of fireworks will be given. The point probably to be used for this interesting feature is the site of the old power house, and will be if the permission of the Capital Traction Company can be secured.

Banquet to Imperial Council. The banquet to the imperial potentate and the officers and representatives composing the Imperial Council will take place at the Riggs House at 10 o'clock, immediately upon the close of the fireworks exhibition. In addition to the council, the guests of honor will be: Mr. John W. Ross, Commissioner of the District of Columbia; Commissioner of the District of Columbia; Mr. George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the President of the United States; Col. Theodore A. Bingham, superintendent of public buildings and grounds; Major Richard Sylvester, superintendent of the metropolitan police, and Messrs. William A. Henderson and William Barnum, grand master and grand high priest, respectively, of Masons of the District of Columbia.

nails, per pound, 1½ mills; machetes, free of duty; steel bars, per pound, 9-10 of 1 mill: agricultural implements, not machinery, free of duty; boots and shoes, on one pair valued at \$1, 3 7-10c.; hatchets, free of duty; india rubber boots and shoes, on one pair valued at \$50c., 2½c.; cotton thread, on each dozen spools of 200 yards, valued at 26c., 1 8-10c.; clocks, valued at \$1, 6c.; rough lumber, free of duty; carpeta, valued at 26c., 1 8-10c.; clocks, valued at \$1, 6c.; rough lumber, free of duty; carpeta, valued at 36c. per yard, on each yard, 2 6-10c.; modern school furniture, free of duty; dried herring, per pound, 1 mill; writing paper, on each pound valued at 17c., 8 mills; butter, on each pound valued at 16c., 3 mills; butter, on each pound valued at 10c., 3 mills; lime, free of duty; beans, per bushel, 67-10c.; household furniture, on each dollar's value, 5 2-10c.; harness and saddlery, on each dollar's value, 6 7-10c.; earthenware, common, on each dollar's value, 8 2-10c.; glassware, common, on each dollar's value, 8 2-10c.; glassware, common, on each dollar's value, 6 7-10c.

In addition to this the entire free list, of course, of the Dingley law applies to Porto Rice, except as to coffee, on which the Porto Rican act levies a special duty in the interest of the coffee-growers of the island. Card Reception by the President. The Imperial Council will continue its night a card reception to the visiting noble White House by President and Mrs. Mc Kinley. Secretary George H. Walker of the execu-

Secretary George H. Walker of the executive committee of Almas Temple, which has the arrangements in charge, has sent out an announcement that reception cards of invitation will be issued by the President in the name of the noble and lady invited, which will naturally be cherished as interesting souvenirs of the occasion. In order to have the President's wishes in this respect fulfilled Mr. Walker desires that those having charge of expected visitors should forward to him the names and addresses of all who are coming to Washington as guests of Almas Temple. Not only should the home address be given in each case, but the name of the hotel or other place in Washington where the pereach case, but the name of the hotel or other place in Washington where the person or persons will stop at that if the cards are not prepared in the home address they are be delivered after the arrival of the I may washington. The same lists will be the open sesame for the lucky wearers to all the numerous entertainments, excursions and other attractions provided for the nobility. Mr. Walker earnestly desires that all names and addresses should reach him not later than May 14.

Cultivate a Sweet Voice.

From the New York Telegram, Kind hearts are more plentiful than per sistently kind and gentle voices, and yet ove loses much of its power when the voice is sharp and hard. Try, therefore, most earnestly to acquire

the right tone in speaking, and guard your self carefully from falling into careless and bad habits of voice. Often a sharp voice shows far more illwill than the heart feels, but people do not

will than the heart feels, but people do not know that the speaker's "bark is worse than her bite," and they believe her to be ill-tempered and disagreeable. It is so easy to pick up a sharp and snap-pish manner of speaking. Very often it is acquired in mirth, and in the give and take battles of words in which boys and girls delight. There is no malice in their sallies, and a great deal of fun, but meanwhile the voice is often acquiring a sharp and shrew. voice is often acquiring a sharp and shrew ish tone which sticks through life, makin it stir up strife and ill-will among its listen

ers.
So watch the tone in which you speak, and take care that it is gentle and sweet. A kind voice is like music in the home, and is to the heart what light and beauty are

To clean chamois gloves make a strong suds with white castile soap, and to two quarts of the suds add two teaspoonfuls of borax that has been previously dissolved in hot water. Let the suds get cold. Put the gloves on the hands and wash them carefully, as if washing the hands. Rinse in clear water, remove gently, and put into a shady place to dry. When they have nearly dried pull them into shape. Rub them between the hands when they are dry, be soften them.

Arrangements for Unique Features What Might Be Accomplished by a Troubles of the Republicans in Concert of Action.

Great Night Turnout of Thousands A Feasible Suggestion as to a United States Senatorship Involved Method of Procedure.

for pure and clear water for Washington s bound to be ultimately crowned with success," said M. M. Stewart of Philadel phia, at the Arlington, "and the people of the capital may be encouraged by the result of the agitation which has gone on in my city almost from time immemorial to bring about a like change in the condition of the water supply.

"Such reforms as these, are occomplished only after years of determined and persistent hammering and unrelentless agitation of the subject. The foul and unhealthy water supply of Philadelphia is a matter of national knowledge and disgrace. For years the press and the people of our city begged implored, entreated, supplicated, threaten d, petitioned, prayed, swore and wept for the simple privilege of drinking a glass of water which was uncontaminated and reasonably pure and healthy. Strangers were advised when they visited Philadelphia to drink something stronger than the Schuylkill fluid, or to permit their thirst to go unquanted.

The Reform Finally Accomplished. "The city authorities, however, made bu pasmodic efforts to meet popular demand The deaths from typhoid fever and othe liseases continued to swell the monthly mortuary reports with unpleasant regularity. The water became fouler and more in ity. The water became fouler and more insipid and repulsive to the taste each year. Tho sewers emptied their filth and disease-breeding contents above the dams into a source of supply already contaminated from a watershed in which cities, towns and factories are situated by the hundreds. In a word, the water supply of Philadelphia became too vile and unhealthy to be tolerated.

became too vile and unhealthy to be tolerated.

"The worm has finally turned, just as it will right here in Washington when the time is ripe for that non-vertebrate creature to lift its head and cause its would-be destroyers to fice in confusion. The pressure' became too strong, and with the sum of \$12,000,000, which is to be spent in riving. giving us a renovated and to be hoped pure water supply, we trust that it will not be necessary for us much longer to offer apologies for our drinking water.

Continued Agitation Necessary. "Washington, however, will never realize the fulfillment of its dream by supine meth ods. It is a peculiarly situated city from a political aspect, inasmuch as no 'pressure may be brought to bear upon Congress to make the necessary appropriation save by make the necessary appropriation save by popular sentiment and irresistible public demand. Politicians are proverbially indifferent to such influences unless they are of such a powerful and overwhelming nature that they cannot be gainsaid. The fact that the people of the District cannot rebuke at the polis recalcitrant members who are indifferent to putent and urgent needs is one reason why they are compelled to bear the infliction of the muddy compound of Virginia and Maryland soil and surface drainings as was endured this winter. It amounts to much whether a people may appear before their governing body and legislative authority as petitioners or as voting sovereigns.

Concerted Action Suggested. "I visit Washington frequently, and year after year I am greated with the same complaint as to the muddiness of the water. I recall one season when it was stated tha this condition prevailed for a period of nine months, a great deal of rain having fallen

"I have also observed that The Star in "I have also observed that The Star in champloning the cause has not been supported by a concert of action on the part of either a temporary or a permanent organization to bring about the desired reform. It would seem to me that a committee should be constituted whose avowed purpose it is to bring about such a condition that our persistency of agitation accomplished in Philadelphia.

"If the Washington board of trade feels that such a question is not one which prop-erly comes within its scope—though I can erly comes within its scope—though I can conceive of no equitable reason why it should not—a special committee of prominent citizens ought to be organized which would leave no legal or ordinary step untaken to bring the matter to a focus, and to secure the ultimate wherewith to give the capital of the nation water which will sparkle in December as in July.

Effect of Organized Action.

"Politicians become statesmen through the organizations of their respective parties and it is organized unions in the ranks o labor which have accomplished so much for the workingman. What is everybody's bus iness is nobody's business. Everybody this city demands a change in the water this city demands a change in the water system, yet none save The Star appears to be giving a voice and agitation to that specific result. The people of Philadelphia became finally exasperated and their demands were heeded. The populace of Washington has not yet reached that stage, but it could be promoted by a determined and an organized effort. The details of action are of minor importance once the wheels are set minor importance once the wheels are set in motion to exert the pressure which will accomplish the reform.

What is Done in Other Cities. "New York leads the cities of this coun try in its lavishness of expenditure of money on its splendid water suply. It seems out a year or two ago that untold million were expended upon a new aqueduct, and were expended upon a new aqueduct, and now the city is expending millions more in increasing the supply. Croton water is esteemed the best. It is said that ship captains declare that it will keep longer than the water taken in other ports. The Croton watershed has been practically all condemned at fabulous cost, that it may be free from possible contamination. Buildings on side hills sloping toward the Croton river the tributaries a mile sway were conon its tributaries a mile away were con demned. The water is at all times pure lear and sparkling.

The Potomac Watershed. "With proper filtration and such means as modern science has at hand the Potomac water may be made as clear and pure mac water may be made as clear and pure as any. The watershed of the Potomac is a good one as an entirety; in fact, it is so superior to that of the Schuylkill that a comparison fails. The soil of the states through which the Potomac winds its way is alluvial, and therefore wasnes from the banks of the river and its tributaries, creating a permanent discoloration so long as the rains continue. "This condition is an inevitable one, and can be met only by the application of im-

can be met only by the application of im-proved methods of treatment and filtra tion. These necessarily cost money, bu an insignificant sum compared with the magnificent results which are within read f a determined effort were made to win out here, as was the case in Philadelphia. if a determined effort were

from the Cleveland Gospel Review. "Ha, ha!" he cried, with a bitter sneer as he suddenly revealed himself to the beautiful girl, "I have found you out at least."
"No," she remarked, calmly; "but you will the next time you call."

The ill-repute of Friday as an unlucky day is shown by some current statisties to be undeserved. A careful investigation, largely through official channels, has been made of the matter in Germany, and as a result it is found that of 9,948 weekly accidents and disasters, such as are commonly attributed to bad luck, 1,074 occurred on Monday, 1,551 on Thursday, 1,638 on Friday, 1,638 on Saturday and 269 on Sunday. The most noteworthy feature of these figures, apart from their vindication of Friday, is the uniformity of distribution of mishaps among the six secular days of the week, the difference between the most and least "unlucky" days being less than one-tents. The day of most disasters is Monday.

PROCESSION OF THE ARAB PATROLS THE RESULT IN PHILADELPHIA THE TANNER-CULLUM FIGHT

in Nomination for Governor.

POTOMAC WATERSHED CONVENTION POSTPONED

pecial Correspondence of The Evening Star. CHICAGO, May 5, 1900. Illinois republicans are in a bad snarl. The trouble is all their own fault. The only question of concern outside the state is how far the family row may endanger the pros and the legislature, which is to choose the uccessor to Senator Cullom. The factions, though bitter, are no further apart than is usual in a struggle of this kind, and none of them can afford to take a pullback stand in the campaign. The future of several political leaders is at stake.

Nominally, the contest is between Gov John R. Tanner's state administration and the followers of Senator Cullom. However, there are so many side issues that this line cannot be clearly drawn. For instance, several of the representatives in Congress who are hostile to Tanner and want his machine broken, are indifferent and even quietchance broken, are indifferent and even quiet-ly antagonistic to Cullom. They want a chance to go to the Senate themselves. They destroy their chance if they throw their influence for the senator against the governor. Their opportunity would come if the two rivals went down together. Hence, Messrs. Cannon, Hopkins, Hitt, and one or two other members who look upon them. two other members who look upon them-selves as dark horses are holding to their selves as dark horses are nothing to the attitude of benevolent neutrality and giving attention to their congressional dis close attention to their congressional dis-tricts. They may have a little sympathy for Senator Cullom when they meet him in Washington, but it goes no further.

The State Convention.

The republican state convention will me at Peoria on May 8 and 9. It will name the candidates for governor and other state offices, and the delegates-at-large to the national convention. If Senator Cullom can muster strength enough it will also indorse him for re-election to the Senate. If the votes are lacking no mention will be made of this subject, and the senator's friends will seek to steer their course so that his chances before the legislature will not be

The convention will be composed of 1,567 delegates, and will be as nearly a mass convention of the republicans of Illinois as can

vention of the republicans of Illinois as can be gathered together.

The issue which was to be fought out between Cullom and Tanner may be shifted a little. Months back, when it was thought the governor might have full control of the convention, the purpose was to "make an end" of Cullom. The Tanner-Cullom feud was likely to become a vendetta. It was, like all feuds between old friends and allies, excessively bitter. Tanner, when mining his way as a political leader in southern Illinois, originally had belonged to the anti-Cullom faction, but after a time he became Cullom faction, but after a time he became the senator's chief lieutenant. Then h

Cullom faction, but after a time he became the senator's chief lieutenant. Then he branched out and by a combination with the Chicago politicians got the nomination for governor without Cullom's aid.

After his election it was charged that Governor Tanner was working to succeed Cullom in the Senate, and this is not improbable. The senator was warned that if Tanner became governor a second time he would use the place as a stepping stone for the senatorship. No one could appreciate the temptation to utilize the governor's office to further senatorial ambition more than Senator Cullom. The people of Illinois saw the temptation, and when they framed their present state constitution they put in a clause which aimed to make the governor of the state ineligible for the United States Senate during his term of office. But the United States Senate would not be bound by state constitutions in judging the qualifications of its members, and when Governor Cullom became Senator Cullom its doors were swung wide open for him.

That was sixteen or seventeen years ago, but the senator had not forgotten his own yielding to temptation when the talk of Governor Tanner's senatorial ambition began to be bruited abroad. Nevertheless, the senator and his supporters always have declared that they never sought to put a

enator and his supporters always have declared that they never sought to put a hindrance in the way of the governor's re-nomination, and that they were willing to take the chances of the senator's re-election. Their program was simply Cullom for senator again and Tanner for governor again. They said that the senator could not be asked to come out openly and support any candidate for governor, though a mutual understanding might be reached which would be advantageous to both without interfering with the other Illinois republicans who wanted to get before the people as candidates for governor with a view to the future.

One day Governor Tanner came out with a savage personal attack on Senator Cul-lom, reviewing his whole public life, especially the period during which they had been associated so closely in political partnership. Then everybody knew that the nership. Then everybody knew that the war was on to the finish. The state administration scored some points in the beginning, and then Cullom began to make headway in some counties either in having delegates to the state convention instructed for his inforsement for re-election as senator, or the securing the nominees for the tor or in securing the nominees for legislature. The contest has continued v varying fortunes for the last three months When Governor Tanner made his persona attack on Cullom he caused it to be known attack on Cullom he caused it to be known that he would not be a candidate for renomination. This gave the opening for other candidates to declare themselves. Among them were Walter Reeves of Streator, who is serving his second term in Congress, and Richard Yates of Jacksonville, a son of the war governor of Illinois. They made personal canvasses, claiming to be free from entanglements with either the Tanner or the Cullom factions. Nevertheless, it soon became apparent that the Tanner state administration was hostile to Reeves, and was bent on defeating him. The candidacy of Yates was not taken very seriously.

cook county, which is, to say, Chicago and a few outlying towns that have not merged their separate corporate existence into that of the big city, has more than vention. With this large vote united, it is not difficult to combine with county dele-gates and make a slate which will be sure gates and make a slate which will be sure of commanding a majority in the convention. Divided, the outcome is in doubt. Chicago was bound to have a candidate for governor. In due time it was announced that "the organization," which meant the machine leaders, had picked out their man, who would have the support of Chicago. He was Elbridge G. Hanecy, a judge, of fair ability, who for many years has been on the circuit bench. He had one great defect as a candidate. This was that he needed an introduction to the gepublihe needed an introduction to the pepubli-cans of Illinois. Not one of them in a thousand ever had heard of him, and even the politicians throughout the state were

strangers to him.

After a while it became plain that Judge Haneoy's candidacy was not enthusiastically received in his own home. The element which wants candidates who personity issues and principles was dissatisfied, and some of the machine leaders were rest-

A Split in the Machine.

The restlessness which was manifested mong the machine leaders culminated when a break was announced between Representative William Lorimer and Nationa Committeeman Jamison on one side and former State Treasurer Hertz and ex-Sher

former State Treasurer Hertz and ex-Sheriff Pease on the other side. The organization remained in control of Lorimer and
Jamison, but the defection of Hertz and
Pease was a serious menace to Hanecy's
candidacy for governor.

Before this breach in the machine was
publicly admitted Orrin N. Carter, the
county judge, had announced that he would
be a candidate for governor. Judge Carter
has the confidence of the Chicago community, though he has affiliated closely with the
machine element in republican politics and
worked in harness with Representative
Lorimer for many years. As to the republicans of the state, he was in the same
position as Judge Hanecy, for few of them

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Choice of fine quality fancy Pique Shirt Waists, in the prettiest polks dots, stripes and figures—and Lawn and Percale Shirt Waists, with rows of tucking in front—and in a splendid range of the most desirable colors and patterns. All are correctly cut and well finished. It's a "leader" that we are proud to hand over to you—for these same qualities are worth up to 75c. about town. Our price is only 48 cents.

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genuine Twilied Foulard Silks, of sn-quality and 24 inches wide, in grounds of navy, royal, cadet and French blue black, with charming figures, scroll and stripe effects of the newest styles. These sell everywhere at 65c.—and our price will be only 48c. yard instead.

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A beautiful collection of the finest Natusook, Cambric and Swiss Embroderies, Insertings to match. Up to 9 inches wide. Exquisite patterns, including Irish point effects. Values positively worth up to 20c. a 12/2C.

10 and 12½c. featherstitched braid, 334c. pc. We have secured an immense lot of best quality Feather-stitched Braid, and it will be offered tomorrow at an absurdly low price. In 4 and 6-yard pieces, such as always sell at 8c., 10c. and 12½c.—and choice offered tomorrow at.

2 papers of Invisible Hairpins, 1c. 10c. Frilled Garter Webbing, per strip, 3%c. Boxes of 60-count Mourning Pins, 1c. Genuipe Kid Curiers, 2c. a bundle. 10c. large cubes of Mourning Pins, 5c. 12c. Taffeta Silk Seam Binding, per pc., 7%c. 8c. Double Corset Stays, 3%c. pair. Full-count American Pins, paper, 1c. 10c. Collar Stiffening, per length, 3%c.

A ribbon special.

Choice of the best styles of the season, embracing fine quality White India Linon Walsts, with fronts of all-over lace and fine embroidery; some exquisitely hemsitiched all over-and a great assortment of Walsts with newest style insertions. Also fine Percales, Madrases and Dimities, with rows of insertion, some tucked, others with knife pleating, and all with new French backs. Some styles are selling elsewhere at \$1.19, \$1.25 and \$1.39-choice for \$8 cents. 59c. blk. Jap. silks.

worth \$1.19 to \$1.39, for

98 cents.

From a leading importer we have been lucky enough to secure a lot of fine quality Black Siks at a price that permits this nonsual selling. They are 24 inches wide—and real Lyons dye—of besutful, brilliant luster and extra superior quality—guaranteed water-proof. There's nothing so desirable for summer wear. This is the identical grade which always sells for 18c. a yard—offered instead for 48c. tollocrow.

Small wares at small prices tomorrow. A new lot of "All-over" Laces, in an im-nemse assortment of the newest and most harming effects — including the atest figured and striped designs. Segular 59c. and 69c. values—for.

12c. -for Woodbury's famous Facis 21/2C. -a jar for Petroleum Jelly.

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Jewelry specials.

Sterling Silver Hearts-choice...... 5C Regular 25c. Shirt Waist Sets for... 19C

Newest styles in Cuff Buttons, 6 dif- 7c Brooch Pins, in all sorts of stone setting of emerald, ruby, turquoise, amethyst 12c Regular \$1.25 Sterling Silver Brace- 98C

Regular 15c. and 18c. Hat Pins. 9C. A glove special.

had heard of him. Nevertheless, his candidacy rallied the independent element of the

Chicago republicans.

Of itself this might not have produced much effect, and the republicans who were anxious to break the machine slate would have been compelled to wat until the No-vember election to make their protests efvember election to make their protests effective. But when experienced and resourceful machine politicians made Carter's cause their own and worked with the reformers who for years had abused them a new situation was created.

The fight was a bitter one, but at the primaries the other day Judge Carter succeeded in getting nearly 230 out of the 560.

ceeded in getting nearly 240 out of the 560 delegates, Hancey had a little over 300 and the remainder were chosen without pledges, but under the control of leaders who in most instances would "do business" with the Lorimer-Jamison faction, or rather with the Tanner state administration. But the showing was startling for the Hanecy the showing was startling for the Hancey managers. Starting our with the promise of a solid Chicago delegation for Hancey, they had shaded their claims by admitting the possibility of some scattering votes in opposition, and finally had come down to 400 Hancey delegates as their bedrock claims. The politicians were all agreed that unless he could go into the convention with 400 home, supporters Hencey would that unless he could go into the convention with 400 home supporters Hanecy would not be able to command a majority. The republican primaries showed clearly that he failed to secure anything like that number. The gap could only be closed by manipulation and by persuading Carter delegates to betray their pledges.

The Convention Postponed. The first move was to postpone the republican county convention till after the state convention. Representative Lorimer had declared before the primaries were held declared before the primaries were held that the fight was for his political existence. This was hardly true. He has been elected three times from a democratic district, and his prospects for a fourth term are fair. His independence in opposing the Porto Rico tariff legislation has given him support among elements that heretofore have been unfriendly. But in the sense of control of the local machine he miy have been correct. However, this was not seriously in danger. He and his followers had a large majority in the county convention ously in danger. He and his followers had a large majority in the county convention and were able to adjourn it without making the nominations for the county and other local officers. The purpose, of course, was to bring the machine followers of Hertz and Pease into line at the state convention by showing that they would have no offices and no patronage in the future if they held out.

It is not yet apparent that these tactics will enable Hancey to be nominated. The country politicians, who are much better judges of public sentiment than their city breinten, seem to look upon the situation country politicians, who are much better judges of public sentiment than their city brethren, seem to look upon the situation in Chicago as calling for a new candidate, who will start out free from a revoit which might endanger both the state ticket and the local offices. Yates is hopeful that the Tanner-Lorimer faction will see his availability for healing party dissensions and take him up as a compromise. Controller Charles G. Dawes has some influential friends who are working quietly for him. State's Attorney Deneen, who owes his advance to the friendship of the machine leaders, but who commands the confidence of all classes in Chicago, is also mentioned as a possibility. But Gov. Tanaer, at Springfield, says they must and will have Judge Hanecy. If they do, they will go into the campaign crippled.

Cullom Keeping Quiet.

Cullom Keeping Quiet. Senator Cullom is keeping quiet in all this muss. He has called on the various candimuss. He has called on the various candidates for governor to pay them his personal compliments and assure them of his disinterestedness. He may profit by the confusion into which the Tanner people have been thrown, but he is conciliatory and is urging harmony. The senator's Hitness friends know that he would be glad to accept the nomination for Vice President on

the ticket with McKinley. He would strengthen the ticket in Illinois, for, in strengthen the ticket in Iilinois, for, in splite of local and personal opposition, he still has the respect and confidence of the great mass of republican voters of the state. But, as at present advised, Cullom and his friends cannot afford to have the state convention pass a resolution indorsing him for Vice President because that would be accepted as a confession that he did not expect to be re-elected to the Senate. So his plan will be to await developments.

CHARLES M. PEPPER.

ENGLISH FASHION PLATES.

The American Production Are Much More Artistic in Drawing. "We have just received the latest fashion plates of the styles of men's clothes in London," said a fashionable Washington tailor, "and I am struck by the marked improvement in their drawing and gene appearance.

"Discriminating American men of fashion must have been impressed by the superiority of the American plates over those

periority of the American plates over those of the English, being visibly so in drawing, coloring, posing and get-up.

"Our plates are finely lithographed on heavy paper. The figures are sketched with artistic feeling, and the patterns of the goods they show are drawn with skillful accuracy. Men of various ages and degrees of corpulency are shown, each attired in the style which is supposed most to become the men in real life they represent. All of the plates have backgrounds picturesquely drawn. Here is one showing the steps of the Capitol, another Wall street, New York, with Trinity Church in the distance, and another with several gentiemen who are supposed to be descending the steps of the Waldorf-Astoria. These backgrounds make the figures appear more artistic and set them off.

"In some of our plates the features of the figures are those of men prominent in public life. Here is one showing the President attired in a frock coat for afternoon wear, with trousers of a neat, small stripe, and wearing a slik hat which is in face big.

dent attired in a frock coat for afternoon wear, with trousers of a neat, small stripe, and wearing a slik hat, which is in fact his regular costume at this hour of the day. Another shows Senator Chauncey Depew with a four-button cutaway. Here is one with the well-known features and eyeglasses of Gov. Roosevelt attired in a hunting costume.

"These figures are appropriate and in good taste, as they illustrate merely the styles gentlemen of fashion are to wear. Most of the faces in the plates are ideal, however. It will be noticed that the figures in our plates are artistically posed and do not appear stiff, though their necessarily standing attitude would have a tendency to make them so.

"Now observe the Regular also

pear stiff, though their necessarily standing attitude would have a tendency to make them so.

"Now, observe the English plate. Nine out of ten faces have the typical drooping English guardsman's mustache, such as our actors affect when taking an Englishman's part, and which Dan Daly displayed with stefa stunning effect in The Rounders. Evidently the mustache is comme if faut in London. Nearly all of the faces are those of young men. Our plates show the faces of young men, as a rule, to be smooth. Observe how stiffly the figures are drawn. Also, that all of the faces look allike, which is not the case in the American plate, and that the men are all very tall and slender. Our plates display men of all heights, girths and ages.

"The old English fashion plates were very poor productions in all respects. This one, however, is such a marked improvement and a nearer approach to our own that I sm inclined to the belief that they have begun to adopt our methods."

"That fortune teller said if I paid her half a guinea she would reveal to me why I don't get rich."
"Did you give it to her?"
"Yes, and she told me I had a great weakness for fooling away money."—Tit-Bita.